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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/044,260	01/11/2002	David Emery Virag	PU 020010	7877

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EXAMINER

CHAN, WING F

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2643

DATE MAILED: 01/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/044,260

Applicant(s)

VIRAG ET AL.

Examiner

Wing F. Chan

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 December 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 10-13 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 14-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

1. This Office action is responsive to the after final amendments filed 12/27/04.
2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
3. Claims 1-5, 8, 9, 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Smith, Jr. et al (US PAT. NO. 6,603,839 filed 9/13/2000, hereinafter Smith) in view of Gerszberg et al (US PAT. NO. 5,949,474 hereinafter Gerszberg).

Smith discloses a telecommunication method and system comprising a telecommunication device (e.g. figure 12, note PDA, PC, etc.) having a display for viewing textual directory information (e.g. col. 6 line 60 to col. 7 line 22), the device connected to a telephone network (not shown but inherent), a database application which includes directory information (e.g. see directory assistance database in Fig. 12, col. col. 17 lines 14-62), a mechanism (e.g. the directory organization software and its associated keys) coupled to the telecommunication device to provide the user with access when the mechanism is activated to provide directory information to the display of the telecommunication device in response to user entered text information (e.g. see all figures). See Smith col. 8 line 44 to col. 11 line 28 for example. Smith differs from the claimed invention in not disclosing the telecommunication device being connected to a DSL telephone network.

However, it is old and well known in the art for telecommunication devices to connect to a DSL telephone network communication medium, for example see

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Gerszberg col. 3 line 52, col. 5 lines 16-17, Figs. 1-3A, 4A, 4B, which discloses a telecommunication method and system comprising a telecommunication device (e.g. figure 3A) having a display for viewing textual information, the device being connected to a DSL telephone network (e.g.) to access a database since DSL provides for faster and greater data throughput. Gerszberg in Fig. 3A further teaches a white pages, yellow pages, 800 pages service buttons 165, and in col. 5 lines 37-63, col. 6 line 55 to col. 7 line 3 discloses providing these services to the users from the ISD. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Smith's telecommunication device to connected to a DSL telephone network to access a remote database as is old and well known in the art to access various services such as yellow pages, white pages, 800 numbers to store the more current telephone numbers and at the same time take advantage of greater data transmission capacity and speed provided by DSL networks, e.g. provide faster access and data retrieval from the remote database.

4. Claims 6, 7, 20, 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith as modified by Gerszberg as applied to claims 1-5, 8, 9, 14-19 above, and further in view of Desmond et al (US PAT. NO. 6,269,337 filed 7/1998 hereinafter Desmond).

Regarding claims 6, 20, Smith as modified by Gerszberg differs from the claimed invention in not disclosing the directory information includes business hours of an entry. However, it is notoriously old and well known in the art that a user of directory

assistance services often wants to know additional information such as business hours, etc. (e.g. see Desmond col. 1 lines 33-38), and Desmond teaches a directory service which also provides the user with additional information associated with the entry such as business hours. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Smith as modified by Gerszberg to provide additional information associated with the entry such as business hours to satisfy the needs of the user.

Regarding claims 7, 21, Desmond teaches that the listed (entry) party is charged a fee for this additional information service (e.g. col. 2 lines 15-20), this obviously is a priority, preference criteria as claimed since it is the preference, priority of the listed party to pay a fee to be listed in the same manner as disclosed by applicants.

5. Claims 1-5, 8, 9, 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Braun et al (US PAT. NO. 5,524,141, hereinafter Braun) in view of Gerszberg et al (US PAT. NO. 5,949,474 hereinafter Gerszberg).

Braun discloses a telecommunication method and system comprising a telecommunication device (e.g. figures 1, 4, or ADSI interface and TV or the ADSI phone) having a display for viewing textual directory information, the device connected to a telephone network (300), a database application which includes directory information (e.g. see directory service unit 200 and its corresponding descriptions), a mechanism (e.g. keys on the ADSI phone or the remote control) coupled to the telecommunication device to provide the user with access when the mechanism is

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activated to provide directory information to the display of the telecommunication device in response to user entered text information (e.g. see all figures). See Braun abstract, all figures, col. 3 line 21 to col. 4 line 15, col. 9 lines 30-60, col. 11 lines 6-52 for example. Braun differs from the claimed invention in not disclosing the telecommunication device being connected to a DSL telephone network.

However, it is old and well known in the art for telecommunication devices to connect to a DSL telephone network communication medium, for example see Gerszberg col. 3 line 52, col. 5 lines 16-17 which discloses a telecommunication method and system comprising a telecommunication device (e.g. figure 3A) having a display for viewing textual information, the device being connected to a DSL telephone network (e.g.) to access a database since DSL provides for faster and more data throughput. Gerszberg in Fig. 3A further teaches a white pages, yellow pages, 800 pages service buttons 165, and in col. 5 lines 37-63, col. 6 line 55 to col. 7 line 3 discloses providing these services to the users from the ISD. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Braun's telecommunication device to connected to a DSL telephone network to access a remote database as is old and well known in the art to access various services such as yellow pages, white pages, 800 numbers to store the more current telephone numbers and at the same time take advantage of greater data transmission capacity and speed provided by DSL networks, e.g. provide faster access and data retrieval from the remote database.

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6. Claims 6, 7, 20, 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Braun as modified by Gerszberg as applied to claims 1-5, 8, 9, 14-19 above, and further in view of Desmond et al (US PAT. NO. 6,269,337 filed 7/1998 hereinafter Desmond).

Regarding claims 6, 20, Braun as modified by Gerszberg differs from the claimed invention in not disclosing the directory information includes business hours of an entry. However, it is notoriously old and well known in the art that a user of directory assistance services often wants to know additional information such as business hours, etc. (e.g. see Desmond col. 1 lines 33-38), and Desmond teaches a directory service which also provides the user with additional information associated with the entry such as business hours. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Braun as modified by Gerszberg to provide additional information associated with the entry such as business hours to satisfy the needs of the user.

Regarding claims 7, 21, Desmond teaches that the listed (entry) party is charged a fee for this additional information service (e.g. col. 2 lines 15-20), this obviously is a priority, preference criteria as claimed since it is the preference, priority of the listed party to pay a fee to be listed in the same manner as disclosed by applicants.

7. Claims 1-5, 8, 9, 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Schlachman et al (US PAT. NO. 6,504,925 filed 3/15/94, hereinafter Schlachman) in view of Gerszberg et al (US PAT. NO. 5,949,474 hereinafter Gerszberg).

Schlachman discloses a telecommunication method and system comprising a telecommunication device (10) having a display for viewing textual directory information, the device connected to a telephone network (14), a database application which includes directory information (e.g. 12 in Fig. 1, see col. 5 lines 46-65), a mechanism (e.g. keys on the telecommunication device) coupled to the telecommunication device to provide the user with access when the mechanism is activated to provide directory information to the display of the telecommunication device in response to user entered text information (e.g. see all figures). See Schlachman abstract, all figures, col. 4 line 32 to col. 18 line 43 for example. Schlachman differs from the claimed invention in not disclosing the telecommunication device being connected to a DSL telephone network.

However, it is old and well known in the art for telecommunication devices to connect to a DSL telephone network communication medium, for example see Gerszberg col. 3 line 52, col. 5 lines 16-17 which discloses a telecommunication method and system comprising a telecommunication device (e.g. figure 3A) having a display for viewing textual information, the device being connected to a DSL telephone network (e.g.) to access a database since DSL provides for faster and more data throughput. Gerszberg in Fig. 3A further teaches a white pages, yellow pages, 800 pages service buttons 165, and in col. 5 lines 37-63, col. 6 line 55 to col. 7 line 3 discloses providing these services to the users from the ISD. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schlachman's telecommunication device to connected to a DSL telephone network to access a remote database as is old and well known in the art to access various services such as yellow

pages, white pages, 800 numbers to store the more current telephone numbers and at the same time take advantage of greater data transmission capacity and speed provided by DSL networks, e.g. provide faster access and data retrieval from the remote database.

8. Claims 6, 7, 20, 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schlachman as modified by Gerszberg as applied to claims 1-5, 8, 9, 14-19 above, and further in view of Desmond et al (US PAT. NO. 6,269,337 filed 7/1998 hereinafter Desmond).

Regarding claims 6, 20, Schlachman as modified by Gerszberg differs from the claimed invention in not disclosing the directory information includes business hours of an entry. However, it is notoriously old and well known in the art that a user of directory assistance services often wants to know additional information such as business hours, etc. (e.g. see Desmond col. 1 lines 33-38), and Desmond teaches a directory service which also provides the user with additional information associated with the entry such as business hours. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schlachman as modified by Gerszberg to provide additional information associated with the entry such as business hours to satisfy the needs of the user.

Regarding claims 7, 21, Desmond teaches that the listed (entry) party is charged a fee for this additional information service (e.g. col. 2 lines 15-20), this obviously is a

priority, preference criteria as claimed since it is the preference, priority of the listed party to pay a fee to be listed in the same manner as disclosed by applicants.

9. Claims 1-5, 8, 9, 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Smith, Jr. et al (US PAT. NO. 6,603,839 filed 9/13/2000, hereinafter Smith) in view of Gerszberg et al (US PAT. NO. 6,424,646 filed 12/31/97 hereinafter Gerszberg '646).

Smith discloses a telecommunication method and system comprising a telecommunication device (e.g. figure 12, note PDA, PC, etc.) having a display for viewing textual directory information (e.g. col. 6 line 60 to col. 7 line 22), the device connected to a telephone network (not shown but inherent), a database application which includes directory information (e.g. see directory assistance database in Fig. 12, col. col. 17 lines 14-62), a mechanism (e.g. the directory organization software and its associated keys) coupled to the telecommunication device to provide the user with access when the mechanism is activated to provide directory information to the display of the telecommunication device in response to user entered text information (e.g. see all figures). See Smith col. 8 line 44 to col. 11 line 28 for example. Smith differs from the claimed invention in not disclosing the telecommunication device being connected to a telecommunications network comprising a DSL telephone network.

However, it is old and well known in the art for telecommunication devices to connect to a DSL telephone network communication medium, for example see Gerszberg '646 col. 2 line 65 to col. 3 line 9, col. 4 lines 27-54, col. 6 lines 12-27, col. 7 lines 38-65, col. 8 line 16 to col. 9 line 17, 58 to col. 11 line 11, 66 to col. 12 line 60,

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Figs. 1-5, which discloses a telecommunication method and system comprising a telecommunication device (e.g. figure 3A) having a display for viewing textual information, the device being connected to a DSL telephone network (e.g.) to access a database since DSL provides for faster and greater data throughput. Gerszberg '646 in Fig. 3A further teaches a white pages, yellow pages, 800 pages service buttons 165, and in col. 6 lines 12-27, col. 7 line 39-65 for example, discloses providing these services to the users from the ISD. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Smith's telecommunication device to connected to a DSL telephone network to access a remote database as is old and well known in the art to access various services such as yellow pages, white pages, 800 numbers to store the more current telephone numbers and at the same time take advantage of greater data transmission capacity and speed provided by DSL networks, e.g. provide faster access and data retrieval from the remote database.

10. Claims 6, 7, 20, 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith as modified by Gerszberg '646 as applied to claims 1-5, 8, 9, 14-19 above, and further in view of Desmond et al (US PAT. NO. 6,269,337 filed 7/1998 hereinafter Desmond).

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Regarding claims 7, 21, Desmond teaches that the listed (entry) party is charged a fee for this additional information service (e.g. col. 2 lines 15-20), this obviously is a priority, preference criteria as claimed since it is the preference, priority of the listed party to pay a fee to be listed in the same manner as disclosed by applicants.

11. Claims 1-5, 8, 9, 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Braun et al (US PAT. NO. 5,524,141, hereinafter Braun) in view of Gerszberg '646.

Braun discloses a telecommunication method and system comprising a telecommunication device (e.g. figures 1, 4, or ADSI interface and TV or the ADSI phone) having a display for viewing textual directory information, the device connected to a telephone network (300), a database application which includes directory information (e.g. see directory service unit 200 and its corresponding descriptions), a mechanism (e.g. keys on the ADSI phone or the remote control) coupled to the telecommunication device to provide the user with access when the mechanism is activated to provide directory information to the display of the telecommunication device in response to user entered text information (e.g. see all figures). See Braun abstract,

all figures, col. 3 line 21 to col. 4 line 15, col. 9 lines 30-60, col. 11 lines 6-52 for example. Braun differs from the claimed invention in not disclosing the telecommunication device being connected to a DSL telephone network.

However, it is old and well known in the art for telecommunication devices to connect to a DSL telephone network communication medium, for example see Gerszberg '646 col. 2 line 65 to col. 3 line 9, col. 4 lines 27-54, col. 6 lines 12-27, col. 7 lines 38-65, col. 8 line 16 to col. 9 line 17, 58 to col. 11 line 11, 66 to col. 12 line 60, Figs. 1-5 which discloses a telecommunication method and system comprising a telecommunication device (e.g. figure 3A) having a display for viewing textual information, the device being connected to a DSL telephone network (e.g.) to access a database since DSL provides for faster and more data throughput. Gerszberg '646 in Fig. 3A further teaches a white pages, yellow pages, 800 pages service buttons 165, and in col. 6 lines 12-27, col. 7 line 39-65 for example, discloses providing these services to the users from the ISD. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Braun's telecommunication device to connected to a DSL telephone network to access a remote database as is old and well known in the art to access various services such as yellow pages, white pages, 800 numbers to store the more current telephone numbers and at the same time take advantage of greater data transmission capacity and speed provided by DSL networks, e.g. provide faster access and data retrieval from the remote database.

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12. Claims 6, 7, 20, 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Braun as modified by Gerszberg '646' as applied to claims 1-5, 8, 9, 14-19 above, and further in view of Desmond et al (US PAT. NO. 6,269,337 filed 7/1998 hereinafter Desmond).

Regarding claims 6, 20, Braun as modified by Gerszberg '646 differs from the claimed invention in not disclosing the directory information includes business hours of an entry. However, it is notoriously old and well known in the art that a user of directory assistance services often wants to know additional information such as business hours, etc. (e.g. see Desmond col. 1 lines 33-38), and Desmond teaches a directory service which also provides the user with additional information associated with the entry such as business hours. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Braun as modified by Gerszberg '646 to provide additional information associated with the entry such as business hours to satisfy the needs of the user.

Regarding claims 7, 21, Desmond teaches that the listed (entry) party is charged a fee for this additional information service (e.g. col. 2 lines 15-20), this obviously is a priority, preference criteria as claimed since it is the preference, priority of the listed party to pay a fee to be listed in the same manner as disclosed by applicants.

13. Claims 1-5, 8, 9, 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Schlachman et al (US PAT. NO. 6,504,925 filed 3/15/94, hereinafter Schlachman) in view of Gerszberg '646).

Schlachman discloses a telecommunication method and system comprising a telecommunication device (10) having a display for viewing textual directory information, the device connected to a telephone network (14), a database application which includes directory information (e.g. 12 in Fig. 1, see col. 5 lines 46-65), a mechanism (e.g. keys on the telecommunication device) coupled to the telecommunication device to provide the user with access when the mechanism is activated to provide directory information to the display of the telecommunication device in response to user entered text information (e.g. see all figures). See Schlachman abstract, all figures, col. 4 line 32 to col. 18 line 43 for example. Schlachman differs from the claimed invention in not disclosing the telecommunication device being connected to a DSL telephone network.

However, it is old and well known in the art for telecommunication devices to connect to a DSL telephone network communication medium, for example see Gerszberg '646 col. 2 line 65 to col. 3 line 9, col. 4 lines 27-54, col. 6 lines 12-27, col. 7 lines 38-65, col. 8 line 16 to col. 9 line 17, 58 to col. 11 line 11, 66 to col. 12 line 60, Figs. 1-5 which discloses a telecommunication method and system comprising a telecommunication device (e.g. figure 3A) having a display for viewing textual information, the device being connected to a DSL telephone network (e.g.) to access a database since DSL provides for faster and more data throughput. Gerszberg '646 in Fig. 3A further teaches a white pages, yellow pages, 800 pages service buttons 165, and in col. 6 lines 12-27, col. 7 line 39-65 for example, discloses providing these services to the users from the ISD. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schlachman's

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telecommunication device to connected to a DSL telephone network to access a remote database as is old and well known in the art to access various services such as yellow pages, white pages, 800 numbers to store the more current telephone numbers and at the same time take advantage of greater data transmission capacity and speed provided by DSL networks, e.g. provide faster access and data retrieval from the remote database.

14. Claims 6, 7, 20, 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schlachman as modified by Gerszberg '646*as applied to claims 1-5, 8, 9, 14-19 above, and further in view of Desmond et al (US PAT. NO. 6,269,337 filed 7/1998 hereinafter Desmond).

Regarding claims 6, 20, Schlachman as modified by Gerszberg '646 differs from the claimed invention in not disclosing the directory information includes business hours of an entry. However, it is notoriously old and well known in the art that a user of directory assistance services often wants to know additional information such as business hours, etc. (e.g. see Desmond col. 1 lines 33-38), and Desmond teaches a directory service which also provides the user with additional information associated with the entry such as business hours. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schlachman as modified by Gerszberg '646 to provide additional information associated with the entry such as business hours to satisfy the needs of the user.

Regarding claims 7, 21, Desmond teaches that the listed (entry) party is charged a fee for this additional information service (e.g. col. 2 lines 15-20), this obviously is a priority, preference criteria as claimed since it is the preference, priority of the listed party to pay a fee to be listed in the same manner as disclosed by applicants.

15. Claims 10-13 are allowed.

16. Applicant's arguments filed 12/27/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's remarks on page 6 to page 9 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's statement that a reference must be considered in its entirety, e.g. as a whole, on page 11 is duly noted. Applicant's remarks centers on the title of Gerszberg being directed to a videophone blocker and it being different from the other applied references having titles related to directory thereby concluding that Gerszberg is not pertinent prior art is contrary to applicant's statement that a reference must be considered in its entirety, e.g. as a whole. Therefore, applicant's remarks are not persuasive and moot. Applicant further argues Gerszberg is directed to blocking data and is therefore different from and teaches away from the claimed invention. However, this argument by applicant is also misleading, improper and incorrect as applicant centered on only one feature (blocking) in Gerszberg and failed to consider Gerszberg as a whole for what it

discloses. As clearly set forth in the rejections, the directory data aspect are taught by anyone of Smith, Braun or Schlachman and Gerszberg is relied upon for his teachings of using a DSL telephone network to connected to a remote database for yellow pages, white pages, 800 pages services and that these services are clearly directory services data within the scope of the claims and the applied primary references. Gerszberg's video blocker is for "selective privacy control of a caller's transmitted image" (note abstract; US PAT. 5,949,474), this for blocking the image of the caller to be transmitted to a remote location and is not blocking the caller's videophone from receiving images as erroneously alleged by applicant. Gerszberg's videophone when used for accessing a remote database for yellow pages, white pages, 800 pages services would still receive images from the remote database. Applicant is clear confused as to how the videophone blocker works, in brief in blocks the caller's image from being transmitted but it does not block the videophone from receiving images; and when the videophone is used for accessing a remote database for yellow pages, white pages, 800 pages services directory information from these services are transferred, provided or obtained from the remote database to the caller's videophone for display. Contrary to applicant's erroneous misleading allegations, clearly Gerszberg when considered in its entirety, e.g. as a whole, does provide directory services and transfer of directory services data via DSL lines from the ISD to the subscriber in addition to providing selective privacy control of a caller's transmitted image. Therefore applicant's remarks are not

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persuasive and moot since Gerszberg DOES NOT TEACH AWAY FROM THE CLAIMED INVENTION AND IS PROPER ANALOGOUS ART.

17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Examiner W. F. Chan** whose telephone number is 703-305-4732.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Curtis Kuntz, can be reached at 703-305-4708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wing F. Chan', with a stylized, cursive script.

WING F. CHAN
SENIOR PRIMARY EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

WFC
1/5/05